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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/543,054	04/05/2000	Gopal Parupudi	MS1-507US	7234	
22801	7590 02/27/2006		EXAM	EXAMINER	
LEE & HAYES PLLC 421 W RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 500			BARQADLE, YASIN M		
SPOKANE, WA 99201		2 300	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2153		

DATE MAILED: 02/27/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/543,054	PARUPUDI ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Yasin M. Barqadle	2153	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>08 Not</u> 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allower closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro		
Disposition of Claims			
4)	vn from consideration. are rejected.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomposed and all accomposed are all accomposed and accomposed are all all accomposed and accomposed are all all all accomposed are all all all all all all all all all al	epted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se ion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ojected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list 	s have been received. s have been received in Applicat rity documents have been receiv u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National Stage	
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary		
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08). Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/02, 1103, 1104, 604, 904, 904, 904, 904, 904, 904, 904, 9	Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) □ Notice of Informal F 1004, 12046) □ Other:	ate Patent Application (PTO-152)	
	ction Summary Pa	art of Paper No./Mail Date 20051108	

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Art Unit: 2153

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on November 11, 2005 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2. The amendment filed on November 11, 2005 has been fully considered but are not persuasive.

Response to Arguments

3. In response to applicant's argument that the office has failed to establish a prima facie case of obviousness because the references are not properly combinable. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is

some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to employ the hierarchical tree structure of nodes taught by Wang. Examiner notes that Wang's reference is relayed upon to address Merriman's defficiency of travesing a hierachical tree structure of nodes of which at least one node comprises a part. Wang teaches a communication system that is organized into a hierarchical tree structure of nodes having servera layers. The highest layer may be the earh followed by country, state, area code, city and areas or locations defined as the lowest layer figs. 1, 12 and 22; col. 3, lines 38-61 and col. 18, lines 51 to col. 19, line 26. See absrtact. Therefore it is obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the of the invention to combine Wang's organized hierarchical tree structure of nodes with Merriman's system of determining the current location of a device, because Wang's system provides an efficient way of linking root nodes of different trees in a layered hierarchical tree structures that includes countries, states, cities and specific areas and

locations. In doing so, a portable device's current location in a hierarchical tree structure of nodes is precisely determined and its exact position becomes known. (abstract; col. 6, lines 13-17 and col. 18, lines 20-46). Therefore, Examiner notes that the features that now appear in the claims as amended do not place the application in condition for allawance.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 1-7,10,13-18,20,23-28,32-36, 45-55, and 58-61,and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Merriam US (6401051) in view of Wang US (5539922).

As per claims 1, 13, 23 and 32 Merriam teaches a computing device comprising:

one or more processors [Fig.2a, device 102, 212 and Col. 3, lines 43-48];

memory operably associated with the one or more processors [Fig.2a, device 102, 214 and 224 and Col. 3, lines 43-54]; and a context service module loadable in the memory and executable by the one or more processors to receive context information from one or more context providers (Fig. 2a, device 106) and process the information to determine a current device context [col. 3, lines 43 to col. 4, lines 5], at least one node associated with context information (location of the dig site col. 3, lines 5-10).

Although Merriam shows substantial features of the claimed invention, he does not explicitly show traversing multiple different hierarchical tree structure of which the at least one node comprises a part.

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Merriam, as evidenced by Wang USPN. (5539922).

In analogous art, Wang disclose a communication system with hierarchical system of nodes organized into multiple different node trees where at least one of the tree structure is linked with and touch points into another of the tree structures (fig. 1; fig. 12 and fig. 222), the hierarchical system is capable of

tracking the location of the transceiver as it moves between nodes and the different hierarchical tree structures (traversing) [abstract. See also col. 12, lines 18-41 and col. 18, lines 51 to col. 19, line 25]. Giving the teaching of Wang, it is obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the of the invention to combine Wang's organized hierarchical tree structure of nodes with Merriman's system of determining the current location of a device, because Wang's system provides an efficient way of linking root nodes of various trees in a layered hierarchical tree structure that includes countries, states, cities and specific areas and locations. In doing so, a portable device's current location in a hierarchical tree structure of nodes is precisely determined (abstract; col. 6, lines 13-17 and col. 18, lines 20-46).

As per claims 2,14, 24 and 33 Merriam teaches computing device embodied as a mobile computing device [col. 1, line 5 and Col. 3, lines 5-8].

As per claims 3, 15, 25 and 34, Merriam teaches computing device embodied as a desktop computing device [col. 1, line 5 and Col. 3, lines 5-8].

As per claim 4, Merriam teaches computing device wherein the device comprises cache memory that maintains a current device context [Col. 3, lines 45-56].

As per claims 5 and 16, Merriam teaches computing device wherein the context service module is configured to automatically receive the context information from the context providers [col. 3, lines 5-10 and col. 3, lines 61 to col. 4, lines 5].

As per claims 6 and 17, Wang as modified teaches the computing device of claim 1, wherein the context service module is configured to automatically receive the context information from the context providers and, as the context of the computing device changes, process the information to determine a new current device context [Col. 5, lines 49 to col. 6, line 31].

As per claims 7 and 18, Merriam teaches the computing device wherein the context service module is configured to request context information from one or more of the context providers [col. 3, lines 43 to col. 4, lines 5].

As per claims 10 and 20, Merriam teaches the computing device of claim 1 further comprising a context provider interface associated with the context service module, the context provider

interface comprising a common interface that is capable in receiving context information from multiple different context providers [Col. 5, lines 49 to col. 6, line 31].

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As per claim 26, Merriam teaches a computing device wherein the location service module is configured to determine the current device location [col. 3, lines 43 to col. 4, lines 5],

As per claim 26, Wang teaches traversing multiple nodes of the hierarchical tree [fig. 12, and col. 5, lines 1-25; col. 12, lines 18-41].

As per claims 27 and 28, Wang teaches the computing device further comprising another hierarchical tree structure resident on the media and comprising multiple nodes each of which represents a physical or logical entity, the location service module being configured to determine the current device location by traversing multiple nodes of the hierarchical trees [col. 5, lines 1-25; col. 10, 51-56];

a link between nodes on the different trees, the location service module being configured to determine the current device location by traversing multiple nodes of the hierarchical trees [see fig. 12 and fig.22; col. 5, lines 1-25; col. 10, 51-56; and col. 12, lines 18-41].

As per claims 35 and 36, the claims include similar limitations as claims 1,13, and 23 above. See the rejection on claims 1,13 and 23 above.

As per claim 45, Merriam teaches a computer-implemented method of determining a computing device context comprising:

receiving, with a computing device, information that pertains to a current context of the device [col. 3, lines 43 to col. 4, line 31].

processing the information on and with the device to ascertain the current context of the computing device [col. 3, line 43 to col. 4, line 5].

As per the limitation determining, from the context information, at least one node associated with the context information and traversing at least a portion of a hierarchical tree structure of which said at least node comprises a part [see the combination and the rejection made on claims 1,13 and 23 above].

As per claim 46, Merriam teaches the computer-implemented method of claim 45, wherein said receiving comprises receiving the information with a mobile computing device [col. 1, line 5 and Col. 3, lines 5-8].

As per claim 47, Wang teaches the computer-implemented method of claim 45, wherein said receiving comprises receiving the information with a hand-held computing device [Col. 3, lines 55-62].

As per claim 48, Merriam teaches the computer-implemented method of claim 45, wherein said receiving comprises receiving the information with a desktop computing device [col. 1, line 5 and Col. 3, lines 5-8].

As per claim 49, Merriam teaches the computer-implemented method of claim 45, wherein the current context is the device location [col. 3, lines 43-67].

As per claim 50, Merriam teaches the computer-implemented method of claim 49, wherein the receiving of the information comprise receiving information from multiple different location providers [col. 3, lines 43 to col. 4, lines 31].

As per claim 51, Merriam teaches computer-implemented method of claim 50, wherein the information that is received from the multiple different location providers is received in different forms [col. 3, lines 43 to col. 4, lines 31].

As per claim 52, Merriam teaches the computer-implemented method of claim 50, wherein the receiving of the information comprises receiving the information through a common interface [col. 4, lines 10-31].

As per claim 53, Merriam teaches the computer-implemented method of claim 45, wherein the receiving of the information comprise receiving information from multiple different context providers [col. 3, lines 43 to col. 4, lines 31].

As per claim 54, Merriam teaches the computer-implemented method of claim 53, wherein the information that is received from the multiple different location providers is received in different forms [col. 4, lines 10-31].

As per claim 55, Merriam teaches computer-implemented method of claim 53, wherein the receiving of the information comprises receiving the information through a common interface [col. 3, lines 43 to col. 4, lines 31].

As per claims 58-60, the claims include similar limitations as addressed above on claims 1 and 13 and claims 45-57. Therefore, they are rejected for the same reason.

As per claim 61, Wang teaches the computer-implemented method of claim 60, wherein one tree structure comprises a unique representation of a physical or logical entity [Col. 1, lines 50-67].

As per claim 66, Wang teaches the computer-implemented method of claim 59 further comprising before processing the information to ascertain a node, resolving any conflicts that might exist between information that is received from different location providers [col. 12, lines 18-41].

5. Claims 8-9, 11-12, 19,21-22,29-31, 37-44, 56-57,62-65 and 67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Merriam US (6401051) in view of Wang US (5539922) and further in view of Reed et al US (6088717).

As per claim 37, Merriam and Wang teach all the limitations of the invention as explained in claims 1, 13, 58 and 59 above. However, Merriam and Wang are silent about using one or more application program interfaces (API).

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Merriam and Wang, as evidenced by Reed et al USPN. (6088717).

In an analogous art, Reed et al, teach using application program interfaces (API) to transfer and access data, metadata, and methods of communications operations between provider computer and consumer computer through a communication network. Transfer of metadata and methods permits intelligent processing of information [abstract and Col.141, lines 60-67 and Col.142, lines 1-29].

Giving the teaching of Reed et al, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Merriam and Wang by providing Reed et al's API communication system for the advantage of accessing data, metadata, and methods of communications objects stored in databases and for a further of advantage of facilitating request services from another application within a desktop, server or network operating environment [Col.141, lines 60-67 and Col.142, lines 1-18].

As per claims 8, 19, and 29, Merriam teaches the computing device of claim 1, wherein the context service module is configured to provide information concerning a current device context [col. 3, lines 43 to col. 4, lines 31].

As for the use by one or more applications, see claim 37 below.

As per claims 9, Merriam teaches the computing device wherein the context service module is configured to receive a request for current device context information [col. 3, lines 43 to col. 4, lines 31].

As for the use by one or more applications, see claim 37 above.

As per claims 11, 21 and 30, Reed et al teach the invention further comprising one or more application program interfaces (APIs) operably associated with the context service module, the one or more APIs being callable by one or more applications to acquire information concerning the current device context [See the rejection below on Claim 37. Col.95 lines 66-67 and Col.96, lines 1-60].

As per claims 12, 22 and 31, Wang teaches a computing device further comprising one or more events that are configured to receive information concerning a current device context responsive to the occurrence of one or more events [Col. 5, lines 49 to col. 6, line 31].

As for the use by one or more applications, see claim 37 above.

As per claim 38, Merriam teaches the location-aware computing system of claim 37, wherein at least one of the one or more

computing devices comprises a mobile computing device [col. 1, line 5 and Col. 3, lines 5-8].

As per claim 39, Merriam teaches the location-aware computing system of claim 37, wherein at least one of the one or more computing devices comprises a desktop computing device [col. 1, line 5 and Col. 3, lines 5-8].

As per claim 40, Merriam teaches the location-aware computing system of claim 37, wherein the location provider interface is configured to receive location information from multiple different location providers [col. 3, lines 43 to col. 4, lines 5].

As per claim 41, Merriam teaches the location-aware computing system of claim 37, wherein the location provider interface is configured to receive location information from multiple different location providers, the location service module being configured to poll one or more of the location providers so that the polled location provider can provide location information to the location provider interface [col. 3, lines 43 to col. 4, lines 5].

As per claim 42, Merriam teaches the location-aware computing system of claim 37 further comprising:

Wang teaches a hierarchical tree structure resident on the media and comprising multiple nodes each of which represent geographical divisional of the Earth, the location service module being configured to process the information to ascertain a current device location that comprises one rode on the hierarchical tree structure [abstract. See also col. 12, lines 18-41].

As per claims 43 and 44, include similar limitations as discussed in claim 37 and 42 above. Therefore, they are rejected for the same rationale.

As per claim 56, 57 and 62, Reed et al as modified teach the computer-implemented method of claim 59 further comprising receiving a request from one or more applications for information that pertains to a current device location and providing the one or more applications with the information that pertains to the current device location [Col.141, lines 36-67 and Col.142, lines 1-18].

As per claims 63, Reed et al teach the computer-implemented method of claim 62, wherein the receiving of the request

comprises receiving a call to an application program interface (API) [Col.141, lines 36-67 and Col.142, lines 1-18].

As per claim 64, Wang teaches the computer-implemented method of claim 62, wherein the receiving of the request comprises receiving an event registration [col. 12, lines 18-41].

As per claim 65, Reed et al as modified teaches the computer-implemented method of claim 62 further comprising applying a security policy to the information that pertains to the current device location before providing the information to the one or more applications [Col. 113, lines 7-64].

As per claim 67, see the rejection made on claims 1 and 37 above. Therefore, the claim is rejected with the same rationale.

Conclusion

The prior made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yasin Barqadle whose telephone number is 571-272-3947. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Burgess can be reached on 571-272-3949. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9306 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained form the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either private PAIR or public PAIR system. Status information for unpublished applications is available through private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

YB

Art Unit 2153

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